REGISTERED No. 561—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,274.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

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Second do	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,681 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
,, Carwar	15	,, Galle	23
,, Mangalore*	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Cannanore*	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Tellicherry*	17	,, Madras	29
,, Calicut*	18	,, Coconada	July 1
,, Beypore*	18	,, Visagapatam	2
,, Narrakal	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Cochin*	19	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Alleppey*	20	,, False Point	4
,, Tuticorin	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	6

* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 16th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Butnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports whether permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	24
Arrive Kurrachee	11	Arrive Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Bahrein	28
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	30
,, Linga	16	,, Bunder Abbas	July 2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, BUSSORAH	21	,, Kurrachee	8
		,, BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. INDIA will leave on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

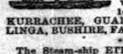
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH JUNE.



THE fine S.S. YEDDO, 1,980 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Anderson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 500
Ditto	2nd ,,	,, 300
TO SUEZ	1st ,,	,, 300

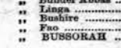
For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	 8
Suez	36	24	 8
Port Said	38	25	 9
Alexandria	39	26	 9-10
Messina	50	34	 14
Naples	50	34	 14
Leghorn	50	34	 14
Genoa	50	34	 14
Marseilles(transhipment as Genoa)	52	35	 14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship TEVIOTDALE, Captain Nicol, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, 22, Rampart Row, Fort, adjoining the Post Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Geo. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's S.S. BANGALORE, (3,063 tons and 500 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

S.S. NEERA

WILL sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 7TH JUNE. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY'S 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Frere Bunder, about 250 superior first class Moulmein Teak Squares in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WM. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. S. CARROL, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

IN returning her best thanks for the kind patronage accorded to her in Bombay, begs to inform her Constituents, that she will REMOVE to POONA for the SEASON from the 1st JUNE NEXT, where she will OPEN her Establishment in the CIVIL LINES, next to KEMP & Co.'s, and will be happy to attend to all Orders as usual.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will be REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship in every case, and, by the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

ADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil-Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6 Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and he late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000. INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, cools on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FINE ARTS.

SOUNDY & Co. invite attention to their collection of BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, comprising a splendid selection of

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,

being fac-simile copies of the best and most popular Works of ROWBOTHAM, PENLEY, BIRKET FOSTER, and others of the best English Masters ; also,

OLEOGRAPHS

after OLD MASTERS and MODERN PAINTERS, NOVEL, BEAUTIFUL, and very attractive subjects. Fac-similes of ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS. These Pictures must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

TINTED PHOTOGRAPHS.

From the subject paintings of OLD and MODERN ARTISTS, coloured in exact imitation of the originals.

These works are the finest specimens of tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection.

PICTURE FRAMING In all its branches.

CARD MOUNTS Cut to any design, or size, with or without gilt edges.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM OR BOUDOIR.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a most beautiful selection of exquisite Bohemian Vases in various TINTED GLASS, PORCELAIN, &c. Some of them are WORKS of ART, and the finest and most beautiful collection of DRAWING-ROOM ORNAMENTS ever imported into INDIA. Many of them are elaborately decorated with embossed gold ornamentation, others with PORTRAIT MEDALLIONS, and some richly ornamented with TROPICAL FLOWERS and PLANTS, BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, &c., all most exquisitely painted by hand.

These beautiful ornaments are offered at a surprising low price, about their actual cost in Bohemia, with a view to making a speedy clearance of this stock.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & CO. NEW BOOKS.

Happy Thought Hall ; by F. C. Burnand	Rs. 3 4
The Harveys ; by H. Kingsley	4 8
Take Care whom you Trust ; by C. Rowe	9 8
Stevenson's Canal and River Engineering	3 4
Donald's Natural Philosophy	1 8
Bradshaw's Lovels of Arden	1 8
Hugo's L'Armée Terrible	5 0
Mayhew's Paved with Gold. New Edition	3 12
Trollope's Last Chronicle of Borset. Cheap Edition	3 0
Macpherson's Annals of Cholera	4 12
Howson on the use of Earth in Surgery	7 12
Fraser's Exchange Tables	6 12
Thackeray's Great Hagga Diamond. New Edn	3 4
Hunt's Law of Fraudulent Conveying	3 12
Rob Roy Canoe on the Baltic. Cheap Edition	1 4
Shaving Them ; by Titus A. Brick	1 10
Kinzeley (H.) Ormsby Mills, a Novel	13 4
Life of Sir Henry Lawrence ; by Sir H. B. Edwardes and Herman Merivale : 2 vols	21 4
Bank's Coral and Coral Islands	13 4
Figuier's Day after Death	4 12
Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History	8 12
Letters and Journals of Lord Elgin	8 12
"Tim Daly's" Mess Stories	2 0
Forsyth's Highlands of Central India	11 4
Carlyle's Miscellaneous Essays, vol 2	1 4
Trautwine's Engineer's Pocket Book	13 4
Beeton's Law Book	6 12
Lewis' Indian Civil Procedure Code	7 12
Platt's Translation of the Gulistan	7 12
Ryve's Veterinarian's Aide Memoire. New Edition	8 8
Carry and Rice on Forty-Plates. New Edition	13 4
Browning's Ring and Book. Cheaper Ed tion	13 0
Sport at Home and Abroad ; by Lord W. Lennox	13 4
Freeman on the Growth of the English Constitution	13 4
Is it True ? By Miss Mulock	2 8
Dore's Bible. Parts 15 & 16	2 0
Beeton's Date Book of British Chronology	1 0
Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers, Part 1	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 4.

MODERN PERSIAN PHRASES, For the use of Students ; By an Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, revised by Aka Mseeza Zimut Abiden Shereazee.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2-4.

A HISTORY OF INDIA FOR SCHOOLS, By E. Lethbridge, M.A., Professor of English Literature and History in Hooghly College, and Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammer School and College, Bangalore.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Recently Published, Price Rs. 8.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY RECEIPT BOOK, With Hindustani romanized names. By Dr. R. Riddell, Seventh Edition, revised.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4. Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly," Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE following STATEMENT of CONTRACTS, entered into by the late Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in accordance with Section XXXII. of the Municipal Act, is published for the information of the Public :—

Name of Parties.	Nature of Contract.	Prices.	Rates.	Duration.	Department to be Supplied.
Messrs. Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.	Petty Stores	.....	As per Schedule of items attached to contract	1st Mar. to 30th Nov. 1872	Executive Engineer.
Messrs. Jamsetjee Pirojshaw and Dawood Bowla	Repairs to Municipal Buildings	.....	Ditto.	18th Mar. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Messrs. Abdool Kader Mowjee & Co	Road Scraping	Rs. 1,550 per mensem	.....	1st Mar. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee	Supply of Coir	.....	Rs. 10 per ton, including cartage	1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Patel	Watering certain roads by carts	Rs. 5,0 per mensem	.....	1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Mr. Jamsetjee Rutanghur	Watering by bheestees	Rs. 6,776 per mensem	.....	1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Patel	Supply for Labour carts and bullocks	.....	Labour carts at Rs.1-10-0 each complete, and bullocks Rs. 1-6-0 per pair	1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.
Mr. Moosabhoy Adamjee	Petty Stores	.....	As per Schedule of rates attached to contract	1st Mar. to 30th Nov. 1872	Health Officer.
Messrs. Derry, Rattonjee & Co.	Repairs of Roads	.....	As per Schedule attached to contract	1st Mar. to 30th Nov 1872	Ex. Engineer.
Tookaram Vittoo	Supply of road metal	Rs. 7-15 per brass	.....	19th Mar. to 30th Nov. 1872	Do.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE EXTRA NIGHT.

COMEDY! COMEDY!!

The Performance will commence, by desire, with the Gem of English Comedy, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND, OR, PARIS IN 1793.

To be followed by the Beautiful Closet Scene from Shakespeare,

HAMLET.

The whole to conclude with the mirth-provoking Comedy of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

BOX PLANS AND TICKETS AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 1ST JUNE.

GOOLAY BUKAVLEE,

To be followed by a Novel Exhibition of FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.

CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.

EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£	718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466	

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 21st April to 10th May 1872.

Ashworth, J.	Jehanghier Nusserwanjee & Co.
Abraham, P.	Jones, S. H.
Buckle, A., Mrs.	Kendall, Captain
Boast, Wm.	Kidd, H. A., Dr.
Bowyer, G. Miss.	Lewis, D. W.
Boate, H. C.	Moore, G.
Beale, G.	McCarthy, J.
Buck, J.	Morant, E. A.
Clarke.	Maitland, R. R.
Campbell, W.	Nusserwanjee & Co.
Cunningham, J.	O'Connor, E.
Crawley, M. B.	O'Conder, E.
Cheshyre, A. P., Major.	Parker, W. J., Captain.
Campbell, G. W. R.	Preston, F. J., Mrs.
Cox.	Ramdass Bhaedass.
Carter, H. S., Dr.	Reynell, J.
Crawford, M., Mrs.	Redgrave, M.
Dickson, T., Pt.	Rodrigues, F.
Doure, A.	Smith, W. G., Mrs.
Davids, J.	Sutherland, A., Mrs.
Fisher, Mrs.	Sheppard, T. W.
Fardoonjee Jehangeerjee Bheemjee.	Shelleto, J., Dr.
Govind Seedeo.	Scott, Mrs.
Guerin, P.	Schunke, J.
Gamble, T. S.	Smeaton, J.
Gof.	Short, F. F.
Herbert, J.	Tulloch, S. A., Mrs.
Hall, G. W. M, Col.	Victor, Feechl
Hutchinson, Mrs.	Wolkot.
Hamen, G.	Wilson, C., Major.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st May 1872.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Raphaelas and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms in Ground Floor	Rs. 25
cluding separate Bath and First Floor	,, 33
Cookroom. Top Floor	,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

JOONAS TYAB, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, SHIRT MAKER, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.—MR. WHITE'S PICTURE of the INSTALLATION of the DUKE of EDINBURGH as a G.C.S.I., which from unavoidable circumstances has been closed to the Public for a few days, is again OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—MR. JAMES H. SLIGHT has been appointed to officiate as DEPUTY SECRETARY and TREASURER during the absence of Mr. W. Fraser.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

COTTON WOOL SAMPLES.

COMPETITIVE GIN TRIALS, BROACH.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen interested in the BROACH GIN TRIALS, that they can OBTAIN SAMPLES of the COTTON ginned by any of the Competitive Gins, on payment. Application should be made to W. BOWDEN, Esq., Broach, before the 3rd of June.

ARTHUR T. MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements may be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET for Shares and Government Paper active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
25,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,600 to 1,610
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	768
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	210
15,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	165
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,805
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,035
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	400
150	12,000	11,000	700p.s.	Apollo Press Co	8,100
200	2,000	all	215p.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,250
200	500	all	53p.c.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	6,100
350	2,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 p.c.	Fort Press Co	9,400
500	2,000	1,250	30 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,450
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,150
30	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,125
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6.0
100	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,350
600	1,250	all	150p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,195
500	2,000	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	1,400
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2 525
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	855
1,000	150	150	25p.c.	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	20 p.s.	Dinurmsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manekji Petit's	3,800 xd.
936	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,435
600	2,000	2,000	216 p.s.	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	80	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	25	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 1 7/32d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼ to 1/11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16 to ¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 13/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 to 10-9-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	2 3½
Bar Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112¼ to ½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104½
Four per cent	...101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1868-67	...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...100
5 years' do. do.	...101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 90 to 90½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 90 to 90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 25th May 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,388	1	0
Merchandize	3,02,923	10	6
Electric Telegraph	825	7	0
Earth Trains	600	0	0
Total Rs.	3,92,743	2	6
Corresponding week last year			
open 1,274 miles ... Total Rs ...	4,84,523	11	8
Decrease Rs.	91,780	9	2

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST MAY.

London ...	Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... / Wooden Ships ... / Myrabolms & Coir bills / Seeds ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. £1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... / Coffee ...	No ship
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez	Steamer Cotton ... / ,, Opium ... / Sailing Ships ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4 per bale nominal
China ...		
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Pelley (s) ...	Lee ...	Hongkong, May 5.
	Oorum (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Dutch, May

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3.	Albatross (s) ...	Webster ...	Liverpool.
	Simla (s) ...	Hector ...	Aden and Suez.
	Dexford ...	Robertson ...	Liverpool.
	Bangalore (s) ...	Burne ...	Australia.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Emun, to China, &c.
Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May			
28	Satara (s) ...	Ballantine ...	Bombay, May 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Delhi (s) ...	...	Suez.
	Queen of Ceylon ...	...	Bombay.
	Shepherd ...	...	Galle.

DEPARTURES.

May			
28	Delhi (s) ...	...	Calcutta.
	Orchis (s) ...	...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Teviotdale, 3 cases glassware, Isaac Noormomed.
Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
British Flag, 3 cases glassware, Isaac Noormomed.

FROM LONDON.

Teviotdale, 1 cask ironware and 51 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.; 5 bales wall paper, Tyebally Abdoolally & Co.; 15 cases Burgundy wine, A. C. Dady & Co.; 29 cases foolscap paper, H. Clason & Co.; 50 casks bird shot, Abdool Hoosun Essoofbhoy; 30 cases port, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 6 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 4 packages glassware, 300 barels Portland cement, A. C. Dady & Co.; 50 cases paper, Tezpall Cama; 50 cases glass bottles, M. Poonajee; 5 casks earthenware, Soomaa Bhima.
Walamo (s), 10 barrels brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 50 cases brandy, J. Ruttonjee Sons.
Othello (s), 1 case blank books, Hajee Esab & Sons.
British Statesmen, 19 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 7 cases sherry wine, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
City of Nankin, 10,000 bricks, Henry Rogers; 20 cases earthenware, Mooljee Jeewa.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 132 cases turpentine and 185 cases portwine Nowrojee Ardaver & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orifiamme, 250 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 59 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Stornoway, 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
St. George (s), 8 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 184 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 80 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrie; 42 bales cotton, Liladhur Javairchund; 125 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee.
Scanderia (s), 64 bales cotton, Chapsee Versee; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 310 bundles galls, Heerachund Cursonjee; 50 bales wool, Dyall Buttonsy; 100 bales cotton, Munoorbhoy Luckmadass.
Yeddo (s), 45 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum; 75 bales cotton, Moorarjee Chatoor & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee; 750 packages myrabollams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 17 bales cotton and 59 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 25 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 300 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Oscar (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 23 bales cotton, Nundram Bhojraz; 80 chests M. opium, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 2 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, Johareemul Dulsookroy; 42 chests M. opium, N. J. Abram; 15 chests M. opium, Dhunjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 cases sharkfins, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 16 pieces E. teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy: 2 chests M opium, J. Kessunram; 15 chests M. opium, Sewlall Moteclall; 31 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 5 chests M. opium, E. D. Lungda; 6 chests M. opium, S. Dowluram; 94 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtahoy; 11 chests M opium, S. Ramchund; 23 chests M. opium, Balabhoy Vizbooram; 10 chests M. opium, S. and D. Futtakia; 40 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Momeed.
Emeu (s), 286 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 419 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 570 cwts. sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 44 chests M. opium, Newsook Mooltanchund; 18 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 19 chests M. opium, Guneesha Sobhagmul; 11 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 6 chests M. opium, Runmuntram Hurdewdass; 14 chests M. opium, H. Anoopchund; 10 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 chests M. opium, J. Nowrungay; 69 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The sales undermentioned are reported to have been made by European firms on the 30th instant :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 inch	24 yds.	3 lbs. 2 3 3
1,000	,,	,,	32	,, 24	,, 3 lbs. 2 4 3
3,000	,,	,,	32	,, 22	,, 2½ lbs. 1 14 9
1,000	,,	T. Cloth (B.E.)	29	,, 24	,, 4 lbs. 2 6 9
500	,,	Shirtings	40	,, 39	6 lbs. 4 8 6
750	,,	,,	40	,, 39	6 lbs. 4 9 0
1,000	,,	,,	40	,, 39	7 lbs. 4 14 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dhollers,	ready	... Rs. 224
50	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 263
25	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 265
100	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 264
350	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 262-64
50	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 262
50	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 264
25	,,	Veravul	ready	... ,, 235
50	,,	Verumgaum	ready	... ,, 258
25	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 262
150	,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 261
25	,,	Broach M. G.	ready	... ,, 272

YARNS.

2,400 yds. Woolen Flannels ... ...As. 6 per yd.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—31ST MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 31st May, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 30th May, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in in transit, 12 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 31st May, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M. of the 31st May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 49	0 11
,, Galle	1 54	0 0
,, Kurrachee	0 36	0 1
,, Madras	4 2	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 30th May, 7-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 31st May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·980.

VINGORLA, 31st May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 31st May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 85, barometer 29·99.

TUTICORIN, 31st May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 95, barometer 29·705.

MANGALORE, 31st May, Noon—Weather fine, thermometer 90.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Neil, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Babington, Lieutenant, to join, from Deesa.
Davies, Major, Bombay Staff, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Blanc, M.D., Surgeon, to join, to Sittara.
Neil, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Wynter Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
MacLeod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Aitkinson, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Hick, Lieutenant, 3rd King's Own Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Duff, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Leckie, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Fox, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 29th May 1872.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. M. S., and with reference to Division Order No. 241 of the 21st instant, the following medical arrangements are ordered :—

First Class Hospl. Asst. Scoullar is directed to report himself to the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hosps Indian Medl Dept., P. D. A., and Asst Apothy Benson, doing duty with the 83rd Foot, will join the 56th Regt. as he his appointed to that corps.

Asst. Apothy. West, doing duty with the 56th Regt., is directed to do duty with the 83rd Foot, Poona, under the above arrangements.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th May, 1872

Staff Head Qrs—The Head Qrs of the Army will be established at Poona on the 8th proximo.

All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers have been posted to Batteries as follows :—

Lt E. F. Dawson, No 1 Bat 6th Brigade.
Lt. H. S. Dalbiac, No. 1. Bat. 6th Brigade.
Lt. P. C. E. Newbigging, No. 6 Bat. 6th Brigade.
Lt. H. B. Phipps, B. Bat. 9th Brigade.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Second Capt. H. L. Ellaby. No. 1 Bat. 6th Brig., has been posted to the Depot Brigade, R. A., for two years from the 1st May 1872, and he should be struck off accordingly.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt. and Bt. Lt. Col. J. W. Penn, C. B., 6th Brig., has been promoted Regtl. Lt. Col. into the same brig., vice Smith, appointed to the R. H. A.

Second Capt. E. Stavely, Depot Brig., has been promoted Capt. into the 6th Brig. vice Penn.

Second Capt. E. Barring, from the Supernumerary List, is posted to No. 1 Bat. 6th Brig., vice Ellaby, posted to the Depot Brigade.

Second Capt. E Lyons, 3rd Brig., has been posted to No. 4 Bat. 6th Brig. vice Doughlas, appointed Adjt. 7th Brig. R. A.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to attend the special course of instruction in gymnastics, which commences at the Poona school on 1st July next, and will proceed to join before the commencement of the monsoons :—

Lt. and Adjt. B. A. Beale, 1st Batn. 2nd Foot.
No. 826 Lance Corpl. E. Lowing, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot.
No. 1,046 Lance Corpl. M. Healy, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Sind Horse.—Lt. T. Hope, 18th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squad. Subn. on probation.

1st Grenadier N. I.—Lt. L. L. Fenton, 6th Brig. R. A., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn. on probation.

9th Regt. N. I.—Lt. A. W. Proudfoot, 78th Foot, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn. on probation.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lt. F. I. Snell, 76th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn. on probation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Lt R. H. Hicks, to Bombay, from 20th April to 20th May 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

R. H. Arty.—Col (supernumery late E. Brig) from 30th April 1872 to 29th April 1873 in England on medical certificate.

R. A.—Capt. C. Collingwood (Officers' Bat. 9th Brig.) from 30th April 1872, to 29th Dec 1872, in England, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Capt. E. F. Gilbert and Surg. R. H. Beale to remain at Indore from 29th May 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.

86th Foot.—Major (Local Col.) J. de Montmorency, from 1st to 10th June 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Major L. M. Davies (Dy. Asst. Commy Genl. M. D. A.) to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Medl. Dept.—Asst. Surg. W. Nolan, B.A., M.D. (in medical charge 27th N. L. L), to Bombay, from date of departure for two months, to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 28.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. M. F. Kindersley, Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 2nd July next.

Capt. A. DeC. Scott, R.E., Under-Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., fifteen days' preparatory leave, from the 31st inst.

The Rt. Hon the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major John Alfred Ellis, Mad. S. C., to be Comdt. of the Nair Brigade, vice Lt.-Col. J. N. Maclean, resigned.

Capt. Charles Langley Highmoor, Supt. of Police, Bellary, to act as Asst. Inspr. Gen. of Police during the absence of Major W. Robertson on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. William Henry St. Amand Wilton, Asst. Supt. of Police, Ganjam, to act as Supt. of Police in Vizagapatam during the absence of Capt. Frazer on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. William Robert Sheffield, Asst. Supt. of Police, to act as Supt. of Police in Vizagapatam, until relieved by Capt. Wilton.

Mr. Harry Thornton Ross, Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police, Ganjam, to act as Asst. Supt. of Police in the Hill Tracts during the employment of Capt. Sheffield on other duty, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. Henry Hyde, Ag. Zillah Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Tellicherry, to be Zillah Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Tellicherry, with effect from the 20th April 1872.

Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E., Dy. Consulting Engr. for Railways, to officiate as Under-Secy. to Govt. in the P. W. D., during the absence to Europe on medical certificate of Capt. A. DeC. Scott, R.E., or until further orders.

Capt. Ross Thompson, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, to officiate as Dy. Consulting Engr. for Railways, during the employment of Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E., on other duty, or until further orders.

The Commsy.-Genl. has, under the provision of G. O. G. No. 77, dated 24th March 1872, granted privilege leave of absence to Mr. J. Tims, Condr. in the Commst. Dept., for ten days, from date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe : Asst. Surg. A. L. Hackett, of the Indian Medl. Dept., on furlough on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe : Capt. F. J. Wroughton, of the S. C., Adjt. 39th Regt. N. I., on furlough on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. John Kitson, of the S. C., to be a Brig. Genl., to complete the establishment, with effect from the 17th June 1872, vice Medn, whose tour expires.

Capt. Henry Riversdale Elliot, Cadre 42nd Regt. N. I., to be a Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to complete the establishment, with effect from the 19th June 1872, vice Nepean, who vacates.

Lt. Robt. Frederick Willoughby, H. M.'s 14 Batn. 21st Fusiliers, to be extra A.-de-C. to H. E the Governor.

The undermentioned officer is permitted return to Europe :—

Capt. A. DeCourcy Scott, R.E., Under-Secy to Govt, P. W. D., on furlough on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. D. T. Hatchell, of the S. C., Police Mag. and Commr. of the Court of Requests of Province Wellesley, has been granted an extension of his leave to Europe, notified in G. O. G. 23rd May 1871, No. 126, up to the 14th Aug. 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GEDDES—May 31st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Auckland C. Geddes, Esq., of a daughter.

WALTERS—May 27th, at Khandalla, the wife of R. E. Walters, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—May 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. A. Clifford Bell, M.A., Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, of a daughter.

CLIFTON—May 26th, at Futtahgurh, Oudh, the wife of Mr. H. Clifton, P. W. D., of a son.

PARRATT—May 27th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Major William Mellish Parratt, H. M.'s Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWIE—FRANTZ—May 15th, at the Black Town Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. C. Shutte, Evangeline, third daughter of Mr. S. Bowie, to Mr. Henry Frantz.

DEATHS.

CHALONER—May 19th, at Bangalore, R. Chaloner, the well-known jockey, aged 23 years.

DEFRIES—May 23rd, at her residence, Atkinson's Road, Vepery, Madras, Lexy, widow of the late John Defries, of Madras, aged 72 years.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ...	June 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee ...	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 3 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia ...	,, 1 ...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 7 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the 31st idem :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday ...	Jan. 7	Friday ...	Sept. 20
,, ...	,, 14	Monday ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 14
,, ...	,, 28	,, ...	,, 21
,, ...	July 5	,, ...	,, 28
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 11
,, ...	,, 26	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	Aug. 2	,, ...	,, 25
,, ...	,, 9	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 16	,, ...	,, 9
,, ...	,, 23	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Aug. 30	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	Sept. 6	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 5 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ...	Jan. 3 Tuesday ...	Oct. 1
,, ...	,, 17 ,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	July 1 ,, ...	Nov. 5
,, ...	,, 15 ,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	,, 29 ,, ...	Dec. 3
,, ...	Aug. 12 ,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 26 ,, ...	,, 31
,, ...	Sept. 9 ,, ...	1873.
,, ...	,, 23 ,, ...	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ...	June 1 Saturday ...	Sept. 21
,, ...	,, 23 ,, ...	Oct. 19
,, ...	July 27 ,, ...	Nov. 16
,, ...	Aug. 24 ,, ...	Dec. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ... June 7 Friday ... June 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ... June 14 Friday ... June 28

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Re-atum, dated 5 February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday ...	June 7	Friday ...	June 14
,, ...	July 5	,, ...	July 12
,, ...	Aug. 2	,, ...	Aug. 9
,, ...	,, 30	,, ...	Sept. 6
Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	Oct. 28	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	Dec. 23	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	Dec. 23	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	May 20		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Let

legal adviser and took steps to depart from this world as he had lived in it. He directed that his coffin should be lined with the tops, bottoms, and sides of old cigar boxes, that a packet of French caporal and a bladder of the finest dry cut golden leaf should be placed at his feet, that his favourite old China pipe and a box of heifers should be by his side. All the smokers of the vicinity were asked to his funeral, and enjoined at the words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," to shake the embers of their lighted pipes out on the coffin lid. For this service each was to be presented with ten pounds of good tobacco and a couple of pipes bearing the arms, monogram, and date of the donor's decease. Further, he bequeathed to these mourners ten pounds of tobacco and a firkin of good ale to be distributed on each anniversary of his death. Having made these mortuary provisions the aged Hollander lit his last pipe, took a mighty draw, and so died, if not "in the odour of sanctity," certainly in that of the best Dutch tobacco.

Mr. Gladstone is looking very ill, and amongst his friends he gives out that, should the Ministry be broken up, he shall probably retire for a time from public life. Mr. Bright, too, is very nervous about his health.

Mount Vesuvius has quieted down. The persons killed by the shower of ashes are all Italians. This is discreet on the part of the crater, for our cousins across the Atlantic, had any of them been killed, would have put in indirect claims. A rumour of the projected marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh has found confirmation in connection with the arrival of the Empress of Germany in this country and our Queen's late visit to the Continent. The Society of Arts has offered three prizes of £60, £20, and £10, for improved cabs of any description to be exhibited in the International Exhibition next year. To inventors the money temptation is not an overwhelming one; but the want is great, for London is vilely cabbed. A well-appointed four-in-hand stage, managed by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen fond of horses, fresh air, and scenery, and willing to lose money in the endeavour to provide themselves and those who chose to avail themselves of their coach with the inducement of a bracing ride through the pleasant fields, starts every day from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, for Tunbridge Wells. The fare there and back is 10s., but double the figure would not cover the expenses of an undertaking requiring a stable of forty really good horses. The owners, however, take very good care to keep the "tooting" business all to themselves, for no outside fare can hope to get hold of the ribbons. However, there is a vast amount of enjoyment in the trip. The cricket ground at Prince's, Hans-place, on the occasion of the match between elevens of the Household Brigade and the Lords and Commons was an extremely pretty sight. It was quite a Wattean picture to see the well-dressed groups of ladies sitting under the prettiest of umbrella tents enjoying their tea and ices—almost a more charming tableau that the Lawn at Goodwood on the Cup day. The ground was in perfect order, and the refreshments grateful and good. Something like the grouse disease of 1868 is showing itself, and the reports from the moors are very bad. Some birds die in good condition, with the first stomach empty, the gizzard hard and shrivelled as burnt leather, with the small intestines much inflamed. Others linger on till reduced to skeletons. Upwards of six hundred dogs have entered for the annual Scottish Metropolitan Dog Show, of which 197 belong to the sporting class. One dog to be exhibited is decorated with no less than sixty prize medals—*bien decoré*. It is said that Viscount Courtenay is on a fair way of getting out of his financial difficulties by marrying the widow of the late Mr. Hugo Meynell Ingram of Temple Newsam and Hoar Cross, and some time M.P. for West Staffordshire. The lady is a daughter of Viscount Halifax (formerly Sir Charles Wood), and the estates of her late husband—to whom she succeeded absolutely—are said to be worth upwards of sixty thousand a year. From Ireland it is announced that Lady Mayo has gone over to the Church of Rome.

There has been extraordinary rifle shooting at Wiston Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Halford in Leicestershire, where Mr. Edward Ross and Captain Fenton, two of the best shots in England, were invited to shoot off the tie for the National Association Cup at Wimbledon in 1870. Several well known rifle shots were present, so there can be no mistake about the correctness of the wonderful score. It was arranged to shoot off a match of 100 rounds—50 shots at 200 yards and 50 at 600 yards. On the first day the weather was very stormy, violent gusts of wind blowing across the range, neither antagonist made a high score, the advantage at the end of the day laying with Captain Fenton. On the following day, however, Mr. Ross shot, as I imagine no man ever shot before, and won the match, making 24 bulls' eyes and 1 centre at 200 yards. At 600 yards he had the misfortune to fire one round without a bullet, but having fired again in place of it made a bull's eye; thus the actual score at 600 yards was 23 bulls' eyes, being a score of 197 out of a possible 200. So Scotland heads the world as marksmen. The Ross family, comfortably ensconced in a ditch, with a thick bullfincher to fire through, would be a dangerous gang to advance against, and at a thousand yards would not take long to silence a gun. The British isles hold some marvellous riflemen.

I have bad news for tea and coffee planters. The Brazilians have come forward with a rival, called guarana, which is the ground seeds of a tree known to botanists as *Paullinea Sorbitia*, and which is very abundant. The tree produces a fruit about the size of walnut containing five or six seeds. The seeds are roasted, mixed with water, and dried. Before being used they are ground like coffee. The active principle is an alkaloid, identical with that found in coffee and tea, but there is twice as much of it in guarana as there is in tea. The effects are similar to those of tea and coffee. The tree should thrive in some parts of India.

Madame Patti, overwhelmed with costly Russian gifts, and fresh from Viennese adulation, where she sat enthroned, her court, composed of the most exclusive aristocracy in the world, is amongst us, and is not, I understand, dissatisfied with our phlegmatic English reception. We showed our appreciation of the artist's attractiveness by receiving her with a crammed house, the entire floor being occupied by stalls, and every tier, with the amphitheatre and the gallery, being crowded, and as the great singer as Dinorah in Meyerbeer's opera stepped on the stage of the Royal Italian Opera for the first time this season, she was received by a cheer marked by that genuine ring which can never be mistaken. Suffice it to say that Patti sang and acted worthy of herself, and after her delivery of the popular "Ombra Leggera," the whole house, thoroughly roused, stood up, and a rain of bouquets, an encore, and two re-calls testified to the effects of her vocal and dramatic skill. Signor Italo Campanini, the new tenor, has made his *debut* in Lucrezia Borgia at Her Majesty's, and has passed the ordeal triumphantly. At last we have a worthy successor to poor Giuglini and Mario. Campanini has a voice of rare sweetness wholly at his command and of wide compass. I never heard a voice of such tenderness. He possesses, moreover, great dramatic ability, is a man of good presence, and acts on the stage like a gentleman. I believe he sang at Florence with great success, and Mr. Mapleson brought him over after a close match for his services with Mr. Gye. By a single performance he has won a name for himself of the highest order. Mdlle. Titiens as Lucrezia was perfect, and the Orsini of Madame Trebelli gave not less satisfaction. One of the greatest play successes of the season is the "Ordeal by Touch," at the Queen's, and Mrs. Scott-Siddon's acting in the powerful scenes is rea ly very fine.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

JACOBABAD, UPPER SIND, 24TH MAY.

THIS is the Queen's birthday, and in this military station they have not fired a salute in honour of the occasion. Not to say they have no guns or powder, but it seems a practice of the authorities to spare their powder and put it in use in giving salutes to big officials coming in and leaving the station.

The good effects of the rain we had at the end of last month are gone. The heat is now something dreadful, the thermometer standing at 111 in the shade, and we are troubled with hot winds both day and night. Last Sunday night, at half-past eight, we had a very slight shock of earthquake which lasted for five seconds.

The bars of the Noorwah and Begarree canals were opened last Saturday evening. This occurrence used to be notified in General Jacob's time with a salute of six guns. The current is very strong. All the canals and tanks were filled within 24 hours, which in former years used to take at the least three days. The natives appreciate the water; both old and young are to be seen at all hours of the day bathing in the canals. It would be advisable that the municipal authorities have the canals cleared of leaves and other vegetable matter that are afloat and giving out malaria.

The kossid that left Candahar on the 15th instant brings the following Cabul news. His Highness the Ameer finds great difficulty in obtaining recruits for his new army. The people anticipate war, and are taking flight from one place to another to avoid the recruiting officer. When his Wuzzeer told him that the recruits are leaving their service he ordered that they be retained by force, and those that are willing to stay be given double the usual pay. Nearly four thousand men have deserted the service. The Ameer's nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, son of his brother Mahomed Azul Khan, is returning from Persia, where he was in exile, to recover Turkistan, which had belonged to his father. It is rumoured that the Persian Government is assisting Abdool Rahman in this movement. It is asserted that Mahomed Ullum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, has left for Cabul with all the Government treasure.

The Russians are treating the Bokharians very cruelly. They are now taking protection in the neighbouring States, and the King has asked the Ameer of Cabul to assist him in driving the Russians away.

It is said that the Shah of Persia has been invited over by the Czar to St. Petersburgh.

The kafilas returning from Kurrachee were advised by the Khan to take another route to Candahar. They consequently went to Dadur, and were joined by kafilas from Shikarpore. They applied to the Khan for an escort, who willingly placed sixty armed sowars at their disposal. They left Dadur on the 6th, and on the 8th they arrived at Beba Nanee, where they were attacked by an overwhelming number of Murrees and plundered of all their money and goods to the value of six lakhs. There were nine hundred mules and three hundred camels laden stolen. Sixty men of the kafila and ten of the escort were killed. The Murrees are giving the Khan a great deal of trouble, and are annoying the ryots in Kutchee. Noordeen Minguel showed fight to the Khan's forces on the 10th, twenty miles from Kosdar, and was beaten. He has accepted the terms that the Wuzzeer laid down. They are now in Khelat ratifying the treaty of peace. Alla Khan Jamote is gone to Beyla, he having heard that the ex-Jam had been released by the Bombay Government. The Khan has been very anxious to hear, the truth of this rumour, and despatched a special messenger to the Commissioner in Sind enquiring as to its fact.

There is a rumour in this station that the Khan of Khelat, his brother-in-law, and his Wuzzeer, were cut down by one of Noordeen Minguel's men. The two latter are said to be dead: the Khan is severely wounded. I do not put any reliance on this news, nor has my reporter confirmed it. He has not as yet heard from Khelat regarding this.

MHOW, 28TH MAY.

MURDERS, suicides, cutting and wounding cases will, if the present practices are continued, soon become so common as scarcely to be worth reporting. We had a rather exciting affair to-day at the Residency of the Mhow Vakeel of the Holkar. One of the chuprassees taking pattern perhaps from what was done at our own magistrate's court but recently, got hold of a *goopee* and ran amuck, wounding several of his comrades. The Vakeel happening to be present had the presence of mind to order the sentry to fire at the man, telling the sentry, however, that he must not kill, but only frighten, the chuppraseee. The report of the gun brought hundreds to the scene, and among the first who came was Captain Strong, the Assistant Magistrate, who had a loaded revolver. The chupprassee was secured at last, and is to be sent to Indore. It is believed that the man is not in his right senses. The weather is evidently effecting the good people of Mhow!

Capt. Mayne, our able and popular magistrate, returned to-day. Major R. Clarke, of the Commissariat, came in a few days ago. Major Davies has gone to Bombay. He has applied for six months' leave to travel in India.

Sir George Montgomery's tea party came off yesterday. It is needless giving any lengthened description, as all that could be said would not amount to more than this—that it was a great success. The worthy and gallant General bids fair to be popular with us.

DR. LEITNER.

WE learn that H. I. M. the German Emperor has conferred on the distinguished Oriental Scholar, Dr. Leitner, the order of the Crown, the same order which Professor Dr. Bühler, the Sanscritist, received the other day.

FOREIGN TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of this date, under the heading of "Shipping Items," you report the arrival of a Mr. M. R. de Quadros from Goa, and style him a "Sir."

It is surprising that the Bombay English journals should recognise Mr. De Quadros' foreign title when the British Government decline to do so. And it is unfair that when we have so many dignitaries of "foreign orders" amongst us you should ignore their titles, and make Mr. De Quadros' case a special one.

The following gentlemen have foreign titles bestowed on them, of which you have unwittingly deprived them, when you happen to mention their names:—

Count R. A. Dallas, Sir A. C. Gumpert, Rev. Sir Archanjo Lobo, Rev. Sir Gomes, Vicar General of Salsette, and His Excellency Adriano Britto.

Bombay, 31st May. VERITAS.

*** We shall be delighted to give Dr. Dallas, Mr. Gumpert, and the others, their foreign titles, if they wish it.—ED. *B. G.*

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editorial notice that you have taken of my letter on the water supply is very satisfactory on the question of the *quantity* of that supply. Undoubtedly the water is clearer this year than last—a new and *efficient* strainer has been put on, the absence of which provoked my appeal to the late Commissioner, and induced a reference to Professor Frankland of London on the subject of purification of the water of the Vehar lake by vegetable growth.

If your suggestion that I should satisfy myself by experiment of the purity of the water is not a joke, all I can say is, that if the Municipality felt its finances would be crushed by an expenditure of £300 for a laboratory, what must be my individual power to incur such an outlay—wouldn't I be smashed to atoms?—

Yours, &c. THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 31st May.

BOMBAY.

THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—The Jam of Lus Beyla was forwarded to Poona on Wednesday.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JUNE is now published, and may be had at this office.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed on Thursday of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 40.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REFORMATORIES.—The *Suryodaya* points out the advantages of reformatories, and calls on the authorities to establish these institutions, one in each zillah.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a cook-room at Berkly Place, but by the exertions of the police and the neighbouring people it was soon put out.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The subscribers are reminded that the annual general meeting will take place on Monday next at 5-30 P.M. in the Durbar Room.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* nearly Rs. 600 have been recovered on account of fines inflicted by Mr. Hope, the late Acting Municipal Commissioner, on some of the bill recoverers.

ASSAULT.—Fureed Khodabux, an incorrigible thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with committing an assault against one Shaik Ahmed Joona, a baker. He was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRICK OF LITTLE BROWN SCAMPDOM.—An Ahmedabad paper states that at the Verumgaum station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway little boys throw stones at the passengers in the train, and it requests the authorities to prevent this dangerous practice.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The members of this the oldest Parsee Dramatic Club reproduce to-night at their own theatre their popular Hindoostanee play of "Goolay Bukavlee." This will be followed by an interesting exhibition of "Flying and Singing Fairies."

BREACH OF TRUST.—Jewraz Munjee, a grocer, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and obtained an apprehension warrant against the driver of a cart named Govind, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of nine bags of rice, of the value of Rs. 65.

THE SALARY OF THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—A native contemporary says that H. H. Mulharao has, by the interference of the Government, undertaken to pay the usual allowance of the Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar. The Ranee, it is believed, will make Poona her permanent place of residence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan named Ally Abdoola, a servant of Mr. Charles Zorreomer, was charged before Mr. Desabhoy Framjee with stealing three silver egg cups, the property of his master. He was adjudged guilty and scutenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It is surprising to notice how popular the Guzerati drama is becoming. A play put upon the stage by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, called "Goolnar the Chaste," has had a run of many nights, and on each occasion has been witnessed by crowded houses. It will be played to-night for the last time but one.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Edroos Cumroodeen and Ally Alikut, who had been flogged twice before were charged with stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to Merjee Hunsraj, a cotton merchant. The prisoners were adjudged guilty, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KOOKA EXECUTION.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, in noticing the recent resolution of the Government of India condemning the conduct of Messrs. Cowan and Forsyth in executing a number of Kookas without any formal trial, observes that it is one more instance of the homage the British Government pays to law. No one, however great or high in position or in power can break the law with impunity.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Dr. T. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Buya, woman, who was run over by a buggy last week. She was much hurt and was removed to the hospital, where she died on Thursday. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of her having been accidentally run over by a buggy.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Belphegor ... Brepsant.
Overture	Fidelio ... Beethoven.
Quadrille	Le Reine de Saba ... Marx.
Selection ...(Op.)...	Le Grande Duchesse ... Offenbach.
Valse	Humming Bird ... Coote.
Galop	Express Train ... Kalkbrenner.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, David Stafford, a European seaman, was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of George Poole, a seaman, at the premises of the Sailors' Home. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to be sent board his ship after the expiration of the sentence.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Heera Curson, a bad character, was charged with stealing a turban belonging to one Mooljee Odhowjee. On Thursday, about 11 P.M., a policeman observed prisoner run along the Fish Bazaar road with a turban in his hand. He suspected something wrong, and seized him. Complainant subsequently claimed the turban as his. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.—Yesterday morning a Mr. Simpson, residing in a boarding house at Chundunwady, reported to the police that on the previous night, on getting out of his bed for a drink of water, some one gave him two or three blows on his back, and then jumped out of the window, making his escape. He searched his room and found three rupees in cash and a quantity of wearing apparel from a portmanteau missing. The police, on making a search, found the portmanteau unsheathed and locked just as before it was stolen. A coat and hat were also found by the police. The thief has not yet been arrested.

THE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—The *Bombay Samachar* thus writes about the appointment of a Dewan to the Gaekwar:—"Mr. Gopalrao has died, and it remains to be seen on whom the Baroda Darbar will confer the appointment of a Dewan. The administration of the Gaekwar's territory is at present conducted by uneducated men, and to these men an educated Dewan would be sure to become a nuisance. In these times the British Government either publicly on privately should try their influence over the Maharaja to appoint a competent man as Dewan would surely create a deal of satisfaction among the poor subjects of the Gaekwar."

A LITTLE EMBROGLIO IN KUTCH.—The *Arya Mitra* says that a few days ago a Mr. Ishwarlul, karbhari to the Rao of Cutch, was in his carriage, when the vehicle struck against the wall of the house of a Brahmin. The karbhari thereupon ordered the immediate demolition of the wall, and it was accordingly pulled down. The Brahmin represented the matter to the higher authorities of the State, but they would not listen to his complaint. At last he made his way to His Highness the Rao to lay his grievance before him. On the petitioner reciting his complaint, the Rao ordered his kharbary to give the petitioner a new house or a piece of ground to build upon. The karbharees assented at the time, but have not as yet given effect to their master's order, and the grievance continues unredressed.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE P. & O. CO.'S SS. BANGALORE, 1,178 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, sailed yesterday for Australia with a general cargo, and Mr. C. Simpson as a passenger for King George's Sound.

THE BARQUE DOXFORD, 982 tons, Captain A. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,027 bales cotton, 500 cwts. galls, 120 cwts. horns, and 155 cwts. coir yarn.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S S. S. BEHAR, 1,090 tons, Captain G. Lee, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a cargo of 63 boxes umbrellas, 84 boxes silk, 505 boxes cassia, 13 boxes bangles, 100 boxes preserves, and 50 boxes tea.

THE S. S. ALBATROSS, 661 tons, Captain G. Webster sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,357 bales cotton, 283 bales wool, 105 cwts. hemp, 229½ cwts. linseed, 1,983½ cwts. gall, 120 cwts. coir yarn, and 175 cwts. horns.

THE following is the list o passengers sailed per Rubattino & Co.'s steamer India to Europe:—

For Genoa—Mr. C. Flemming, Mr. Alexander Atkinson, Mr. D. Wilson.
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs. F. Canriotio.
For Alexandria—Captain Cunningham.
For Port Said—Messrs. Philippo Gabea, and Syed Hassan.
For Suez—Mr. J. J. Hanhart, Mr. Robert Simple.
For Aden—Captain and Mrs. J. E. Winkler, Captain Winkler's servant, Lieutenant Davidson, and 15 natives (deck).

THE SCINDIA arrived in the Madras roads on Tuesday, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

For Colombo—Messrs. A. T. Skene, H. P. Collinson, G. D. Brabazan, C. J. Ayers, and S. Scarell.
For Madras—Captain R. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Sara's, Mr. D. M. Forbes, Captain G. W. Gideon, Mr. A. F. Gibson, Mr. B. C. St. John, and Mrs. St. John and ayah.
For Calcutta—Mr. A. F. Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. C. C. Masters, Mrs. Durham, Miss Durham, Master C. Durham, Mr. W. A. Rebello, Mrs Rebello, Mr. G. Noble, Mr. F. H. Davidson, Mr. J. Dawson, and Mr. J. Thompson.

THE P. and O. steamer Delhi, under the command of Captain C. J. Wilkinson, arrived in the Madras roads on Tuesday with the following passengers on board:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Hobart, Lieutenant Smith, Mr. McFadyen's native servant, Mrs. Anderson, 2 infants, child and European servant, Mr. Maddock, and Mrs. Thornton's native servant.
From Brindisi to Madras—Mr. Hammond and Captain R. N. Taylor.
From Galle to Madras—Major and Mrs. Gildea and native servant, Mr. J. T. Mayne and servant, and Mr. Campbell.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Messrs. C. Murray, J. McCulium, D. Syme, J. Patterson, K. Craig J. Kay, T. Stewart, R. Short, D. Stewart, Hon. E. Jackson's 2 servants, Major Foote's ayah, Marquis of Blandford's ayah, and Mrs. Cockerill's native servants.
From Galle to Calcutta—Rev. Mr. Don, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy and native servant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Simla, 2,410 tons and 630 h.p., Captain G. N. Hector, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the England mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Alex. Macashur, and Dr. A. Hyndman Neill.
For Brindisi—Capt. Galder, Mr. T. Hoyer, and Col. Leckie.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—2ND JUNE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Hol Communion. Hymns 195 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15, 316, and 155
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 185 and 282.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 317, and 11.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Plain celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon, Venite, *Mark*; Psalms, *Helmore*; Te Deum, *Italian*; Benedictus, *Boyce*; Hymns 2 and 185.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Psalms, *Helmore*; Magnificat, *Mark*; Nunc Dimittis, *Mark*; Hymns 189, 179, and 270.
The offertory as usu ..

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 188 and 198
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 198, 222, and 324.
Being the first Sunday of the month there will be the usual monthly offertory at the evening service.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Forenoon Service. Communion.
Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundred—No. 30.)
Psalm 116-13, (Tune, Jackson—No. 111.)
Paraphrase 35, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)
Psalm 23, (Tune, New St. Ann—No. 132.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 145, (Tune, Duke Street—No. 13.)
Pars. hrase 50-4 (Tune, French—No. 94.)
Paraphrase 65-8, (Tune, St. Magnus—No. 148.)
Anthem—"How beautiful upon the Mountains."
Collections for the poor.

C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Divine service in English at 11 o'clock A.M. and 6 o'clock P.M. every Sunday.
Divine service in C. M. S. Mission Church, Girgaum, will be held for the future at 11 o'clock A.M. on Sundays, the 8 o'clock service being discontinued. The evening service at 6 o'clock as usual.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6-15 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

IN HARBOUR.

Divine Service on Sunday, on board H.M.S. Auckland, in Bombay Harbour at 11 A.M.
Divine Service at Parell at 6 P.M., Bombay time.

"HARD" FEES.

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent thus refers to the hardship imposed on passengers in the shape of bunder fees:—

Next cold weather I mean to ask you to send me to Goa with a view to special correspondence. I much want to see Antonio and Fernandez at home, worshipping in their own churches and living their own life with no one to cry "Boy!" with sudden harshness. I also want to see the churches and public buildings of Goa, and to find out the truth of some things concerning the Portuguese that now I only vaguely suspect. I should secure pleasant comrades if possible, to keep my mind cheerful and receptive, and I should victual the yacht hired or borrowed in your interest abundantly, and there should be store of good wine for the little voyage; but this need not cost very much, and the paper would be for ever enriched by the possession of a contributor who had achieved Goa. To return to Antonio for a moment, I watched a few evenings ago a party of servants returning from that true "Servants' home," being disembarked on what the Bunder Fee Fund officials playfully call the "Hards." One *bobbachy* had a couple of curiously speckled little doves, another a bamboo frail full of those gigantic mangoes grown at Goa; all had boxes, and for all the poor fellows had to pay. They either did not know or had forgotten this "bunder fee business" and their Christian faces fell and their nasal voices were uplifted. It certainly seemed hard to have to pay for hauling your property up the shingly shore or along the two-penny pier lately run out, but for every box or bundle landed a fee was demanded. All over Bombay this system obtains, and I am told the ancient rights of fishermen are swept away. Groups of people from the opposite side of the harbour, who seem each to have brought a jack fruit, a copper-pans a few chillies, a lotah, and a bundle of rags for luggage have their bundles counted by stern police men, and have to sit to work to hunt up coppers from their more intimate rags and more secret dusters with pathetic reluctance. Occasionally, I was told by a toddy shop-keeper who is allowed to pitch on one of the "Hards," the British sailor refuses point-blank, when landing, to pay for the bundle he carries, but requests the policeman to find the red coppers where he can, and to stand on one side. This, a policeman overhearing, indignantly denied, and for one moment I fondly hoped I should see "bobby" and "toddy"—*arcades ambo*—mingling in free and lovely fight. But they cooled down, and I don't know which to believe, nor does it greatly matter. One effect of the desperate struggle now being made along shore appears in the papers, and is not an agreeable subject for contemplation. Upwards of fifty countryboats are advertised as to be sold by auction if the owners do not pay up Bunder or Hard fees.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ON Thursday afternoon the eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Treacher and Company (Limited) was held in the company's premises, Rampart Row. Mr. T. F. Punnett occupied the chair.

Mr. Pugh, manager in India, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman submitted the directors' report, from which we take the following extracts:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to their co-proprietors the annexed general Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1872.

The stock on that date has been carefully taken as in previous years, and Mr. Colclough and Mr. Pugh have satisfied themselves that the value has been correctly stated. They report that the whole of the stock is in excellent condition.

Out of the profits for the year the Directors have taken the usual sum of Rs. 20,000 for the Fire Insurance Fund, (the whole of which is invested in Government securities,) and a like sum for the Building Fund, making the former Rs. 80,000 and the latter Rs. 1,75,000.

The balance available for distribution is Rs. 80,097-2-0, and from this the Directors again propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital, free of Income-Tax.

The shareholders will see from the following comparative statement that the business of the year has been very satisfactory:—

	1869-70. Rs. a. p.	1870-71. Rs. a. p.	1871-72. Rs. a. p.
12 months' Business done	7,54,097 8 5	7,45,285 12 8	7,66,905 6 11
12 months' Total Cash Receipts.	7,49,092 1 5	7,24,677 12 8	7,36,815 5 9*

* N.B.—Add discount allowed for monthly settlements, viz., Rs. 21,824-7-3, to compare cash takings with the gross business done.

Alterations have been made to the Poona premises which have greatly improved the appearance and utility of the property. Some necessary alterations have also been made to the roof of the Fort premises.

In accordance with the arrangements made with Mr. Colclough, he has visited Bombay and gone carefully through the book debts and affairs of the Company, and has reported that everything is in a very satisfactory condition.

The London Agency, through which the whole of the purchases in Europe have been supplied, has been ably conducted by Mr. Colclough, and the stock received shows the care bestowed by him in its selection, and the Directors find that it is a great advantage to have such an experienced representative.

The Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the great assistance they have received from Mr. Pugh, and the efficiency with which he has managed the business in India.

The Sub-Managers and the Staff have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The shareholders will be called upon to appoint Auditors for the current year.

The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. Punnett, Firth, and Spencer, and of these Mr. Firth retires by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

T. F. PUNNETT, Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.
Dr.

Paid-up Capital	Rs. 9,95,097 0 0
Debts and Liabilities	1,81,098 14 4
Reserve Fund	2,55,000 0 0
Profit and Loss	80,097 2 0
	15,11,196 0 4

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.
Cr.

Property held by the Company	Rs. 5,08,706 1 8
Stock in Trade	6,38,632 3 4
Debts owing to the Company	1,33,100 11 11
Cash and Investment	1,20,756 15 5
	15,11,196 0 4

The Chairman then moved that the report, having been circulated among the shareholders, be taken as read.

Mr. C. Mathews seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman—It now devolves upon me to propose "That the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March 1872 be received and adopted." This is the second time I have appeared as your chairman, and I have much pleasure in doing so, and particularly in putting forward with my co-directors such a statement as we have done to-day. The accounts are very clear in themselves, and the report, I consider, shows everything that requires explanation, and what the directors have done with the profits during the past year, and how they propose to give the shareholders a fair share of them. You will see that the business has exceeded that of 1869-70 and 1870-71. Notwithstanding increasing competition and reduction of prices we are still going on driving a steady and profitable business year by year, and I may add that during the past month of April, the accounts of which have been closed, the business has been larger than it has been during any April of the previous four years. With regard to the debts and liabilities of the company, the matter of the London Agency account is the only one requiring remark. This account is rather large, rather larger than the directors hoped it would have been at this time, our stock-in-trade being larger than is actually required or what we expected; but against this I am glad to say that the goods were purchased before the late rise at home of 10 to 20 per cent., and they therefore stand us in at prices that we could not replace them at without paying a very large sum above what they cost us. The next item I will refer to is that of reserve fund, on which the shareholders must look with pleasure. We have our fire insurance fund going on steadily increasing. The shareholders were told some years ago that they could not insure their stock, which was of so changeable a nature, without having to pay enormous rates, and they then consented that a certain sum should be set aside annually for a fund which in case of fire or any accident would be available to us at any moment. The whole of this fund is invested in Government securities valued at Rs. 81,910, a rather low rate, however, and below what it would realise if sold at present. On the other side of our account, I might briefly refer to property, which stands rather high, amounting to nearly six lakhs of rupees. But you must look at the building fund against this. The building in which we are now holding our meeting cost us Rs. 2,50,000, and the building fund now reaches Rs. 1,75,000, leaving another Rs. 75,000 to be made up before the full amount borrowed from capital account will be paid back thereto. The book debts, a lakh and Rs. 58,000, have been reduced to the lowest possible amount, and I do not think that with a business like ours, with monthly accounts and a number of small purchasers, we can ever expect these debts to be reduced to less than a lakh and a half. In previous years they were much more—in 1863 they amounted to 2½ lakhs; in 1864 to 3 lakhs; and in 1865 to 3½ lakhs. They have been carefully gone through by Mr. Pugh and Mr. Colclough, and the result was that Rs. 10,500 doubtful debts were wiped off. As to the cash investments I consider that they speak for themselves. I will now turn to the profit and loss account. The first charge against our profit is always 2 per cent. on properties and 5 per cent. on plant for deterioration. The deterioration should be annually wiped out less the repairs executed during the year, and with regard to that the ordinary course has been followed. With respect to the Poona property, you will see there is a cost of over 2½ per cent. for alterations; but it has been considerably increased in value and utility by these repairs. According to our engineer's certificate, he thought the exact amount to be charged for repairs and additions should be Rs. 5,000, and that the remainder should go to the property account as being for an extension of the building itself. Salaries have slightly increased. Miscellaneous items we have reduced. Exchange and interest are, I am glad to say, below last year, but I am afraid that during the current year we shall have Exchange nearly as heavy again. The other two items I would notice are the balance of profit and loss account and fire insurance and building fund. The fire insurance reserve will of course be continued until the total is brought up to a reasonable sum. I mentioned at our last meeting that I am of opinion that it ought to be brought up to three lakhs, and I still think it should always be kept up to the value of the stock we require to keep in hand at one place. I should be sorry to see the fund touched in any way whatever except from fire or other accident to our property; because it is a fund which is always bringing us in interest. To the building fund and the fire insurance fund we have carried over Rs. 40,000, Rs. 20,000 to each. As to the details of the accounts, the directors have explained them carefully in their report, and I may conclude by saying that the report appears to me to be very favourable.

Mr. Leathes—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition of the chairman, and I must congratulate the directors upon the favourable condition of the company. At the same time, I cannot agree with the chairman in his remarks that the company should be their own insurers. I should prefer very much to see this large sum of Rs. 81,000 transferred to the building fund, and then we should have Rs. 40,000 more to pay the shareholders, which would bring up our dividends to 12 per cent.—much more satisfactory than 8 per cent. I had an interview with the chairman this morning on this subject, and he said he thought it was doubtful whether any office would insure our goods, but he would make inquiries. Perhaps he will be able to give us the desired information now. Our capital is being much increased by the present plan, so that things are being made very nice for the future shareholders. I think this is bad policy on the part of the directors.

Dr. G. Y. Hunter—I must confess I am disappointed at the amount of dividend this year, the dividend of two years ago being as large as it is this. I do not suppose we can congratulate ourselves upon our extending business. It does not seem to grow at the rate of businesses in the present day. In Bombay, we evidently cannot get on much further, as the field is fully occupied by a host of competitors, and it appears to me that our business might be extended up-country if we set agencies a-going. In the mofussil generally, and in the large cities of India, we might extend our business indefinitely by having representatives there. I agree with the last speaker that we are making things very pleasant for the future generation of shareholders. We are for this purpose putting by for the reserve fund a large amount of money when we could be using it at a larger percentage, and getting a better dividend than 8 per cent. What is 8 per cent.? I think it is unsatisfactory, when we might, by the agencies I refer to, compliment ourselves upon doing a much larger business.

The Chairman—I feel personally that there is something in what Mr. Leathes has said with regard to laying out for the future. We are doing that certainly, but I don't think the directors can be very much blamed when you look at the property, and in the next place at what the reserve is specially for. It is true we might ensure and pay annually a large sum to some company and have no reserve fund at all

THE LATE FINANCIAL SCANDAL.

(*Pioneer.*)

We shall be much disappointed if the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, does not very soon memorialize His Excellency the Viceroy for an inquiry into the circumstances of the late Financial scandal. Of the necessity for an inquiry there can be no doubt. Every day fresh rumours relating to the recent irregularities are made current, and, in one correspondent's letter or another, are now being read all over India. Some of them may be false, but some have, we fear, only too good a foundation, and in order to sift the wheat from the chaff and to present the residuum in a digestible form to the public, an official inquiry is really necessary. Let the blame attaching to some persons be what it may, to others no blame can possibly attach; and if only in justice to the innocent, we would, with all deference, urge the propriety of an investigation. That His Excellency the Viceroy has already taken prompt and judicious action in the matter, we are aware; but this, we would submit, hardly meets the occasion. A wigging in private darbar may be a very effective measure, but it does not, in our opinion, meet fully the requirements of the case. Public and official immorality demand public and official condemnation. But we would not be misunderstood to be asking for a thunderbolt—an Allahabad D. P. W., a Kooks, or a Bombay Commissariat Minute. We should be satisfied in full by an official announcement that "His Excellency the Viceroy, having instituted a Commission of Inquiry, and having studied the Report of the Commissioners, was pleased to coacur with them" and by the silent displacement here and there of an official on whom blame may have fallen. For from the very nature of the late scandals many high officials are in the public mind implicated. The Financial Minister, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Financial Department, the Directorate of the Bank, official and commercial, the Mint Master, the Department of Paper Currency, and the Accountant-General, Bengal, are among those to whom reference is made as being possibly connected with the commission or prevention of the late irregularities. But it is most cruel to the officers concerned that sufficient should not be known to allow of the incidence of the blame being equitable. As matters now stand, neither the public nor the press can nicely apportion the blame, and, until this is possible, justice will remain incomplete. We would, therefore, express a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council may be pleased to institute an inquiry into the late financial irregularities.

THE SAMBHUR LAKE.

BY A TRAVELLER.

(*Indian Economist.*)

Probably few people know where Sambhur is, beyond being somewhere in Rajpootana; many not being very clear where Rajpootana itself is. But although so little known, Sambhur is a place of considerable importance, and of great interest in many ways. The great Salt Lake has in the verge of the semi-desert district intervening between the Rajpoot States of Marwar and Jeypoor, and the distant waters of the Indus. In addition to the lake, the same name is given to a town in the immediate vicinity, and to a considerable extent of the country round, all coming under the general terms of the Sambhur pergunnah. But what a country it is! Sand, Sand, Sand, with here and there a bold-peaked hill of basalt, cropping out to the height of several hundred feet, being the unchangeable characteristics. Leaving civilized society, let us say at Nusseerabad or Ajmere, or leaving semi-civilized barbarianism at Jeypoor, the traveller soon enters upon the almost pathless wastes of semi-desert surrounding the great salt lake. Sambhur is some fifty or sixty miles distant from either of the places named towards the West, and supposing the difficulties of the journey accomplished—as they ought to be—on the indigenous dromedary of the country, a few trees, or rather (for that part of the world) a great many trees at last become visible. But the presence of the trees makes no difference in the condition of the surface of the ground, for as one nears the lake, the depth of sand increases, until even the camel's foot sinks embedded in the yielding mass over which it struggles. But through the trees, at last glistens the water of the lake, dazzling bright in the morning sunshine. The shade of the trees is entered, passed, and the Sambhur lake in its full extent comes into view. But very different is its appearance from what may have been supposed ere the margin is reached. Instead of the lake being surrounded by groves as it seems from a distant view, it is now seen, that with the exception of a small portion of the Eastern shore, there is no vegetation of any kind in the locality. And much of what appeared at a distance as glistening water, is now found to be sand encrusted with white saline deposit, the crystals of which sparkle like diamonds or dew drops. Looking in the direction of the north, the tail-end of the lake losing itself in the sandy soil. To the west is the opposite shore, with the dim outline of the salt villages of Nowab and Gurra. To the south is all one vast expanse of water, the horizon being a low range of hills overshadowing the lake in that direction. After a heavy rainfall, when the lake contains water up to the high water level, it occupies a space about twenty miles in length, and from one to seven miles in breadth. The deepest part is towards the hills already indicated, there being thereabout four feet of water, and two of mud. But the greater part of the lake has but one foot water, and one foot of mud, as now ascertained by accurate measurement throughout the whole expanse.

A popular legend accounting for the formation of the Sambhur lake runs as follows:—About 608 Samvut, corresponding with 551 A. D., the goddess "Sumbra," the tutelary goddess of the Chorelian Rajpoots, in return for the milk supplied by one of their cows to a religious ascetic, converted a dense forest into a plain of gold and silver. The inhabitants of Sambhur (poor, ignorant, creatures), looked upon this as a curse rather than a blessing, as it would lead to endless feuds, and requested the goddess to retract the gift. But the goddess being too magnanimous to recall a favour, converted it into a new form and transmuted the lake from silver to salt. Such at least is the legend given by Mr. Adam, the Commissioner of Customs now stationed at Sambhur. But it is not the only legend extant. On the contrary there are half-a-dozen still more improbable stories, one of which being very like the history of Lot's wife, cannot but attract attention. Two kings of the country—never mind their names—it was long before even the Rajpoot invasion into this part of India—were fighting as has been the habit of kings since crowns were first invented. One king ran away with the wife of the other, and the loser invoked the assistance of the gods. Another fight ensued, and the fair lady was recaptured. But in the period of her durance the fickle fair had become enamoured of the robber, and in crossing a nullah, looked back against all orders of the gods, after her lover. Whereupon the whole country was changed into a desert, the lady became a block of salt, the nullah carried the salt all over the surface of the ground for miles in the direction of the naughty king who, life Pharoah and his host, was with his followers, engulfed. However true this, and half-a-dozen other legends may be, a very remarkable circumstance occurred shortly after the British occupation of Sambhur a year or two ago, tending very much to verify traditions which in the native mind connect the Sambhur salt with the idea of silver in the locality. The chemical analyst, says Mr. Adam, the Commissioner, wishing to obtain some pure silver, converted some metallic silver into chloride of silver. "This was mixed with a little borax, to act as a flux, and the white mass placed in a crucible, and made over to a village goldsmith, to reduce to its metallic form. When the furnace had reached a sufficient heat, the workers were astounded at seeing molten silver in the crucible, and from the nature of the legend, they at once assumed that we had discovered a means of realizing the original gifts of the goddess." And, notwithstanding all explanations, the country side fully believe the anxiety of the British Government to become possessed of the Sambhur lake, arose from a discovery of the manner in which the salt might be transmuted into the original silver.

Formerly the Sambhur lake was worked by the native Governments of Jeypoor and Marwar, to which the lake and surrounding country belongs, the water at this part serving as the division between the two States. Salt made there by the native States, was taken by the Brinjarries across the Aravellis into Meywar, Malwa, and Central India; southwards towards Bombay, competing with sea salt; and northwards, notwithstanding the great Salt Customs hedge (a sort of kutcha imitation of the great wall of China), into the North-West and the Punjab. Prohibitory duties were of little avail; although whereby the price of salt was increased from 6 annas a maund at Sambhur, to as many rupees at Agra. For in spite of the salt patrol, and in spite of the big hedge, Sambhur salt could be smuggled and was smuggled, and being preferred by the people on account of its pungency smuggled Sambhur salt was eagerly bought up. So at last, the fiat went forth, and the native States of Jeypoor and Joudpoor were called upon to give over the manufacture of the article to the British Government. It is stated that a considerable amount of diplomacy was necessary to secure this object, and that the full force of the Indian Political Department was brought to bear before the Durbars concerned, could be made to see how their interests lay. The States did not fare badly, looking at the matter as a temporary arrangement; although in the future it may be a different tale. For the British Government gives each State as much salt as it wants, and pays a royalty on that manufactured. And some idea of the amount of salt made at Sambhur may be formed, when it is known, that up to the rains of 1871, upwards of 756,656 maunds of salt had been manufactured during the year. Also some idea of the work performed at certain seasons will be obtained, when it is stated that 16,300 maunds of salt have been extracted and stored in one day.

Of course the water from which this salt is formed, is simply brine. A dark-coloured, dirty, disgusting, thick fluid, filled during some part of the year, with microscopic animalcules, overlaying a stratum of still more filthy mud which, when stirred, emits a most offensive odour of sulphuretted hydrogen. Of course in such a fluid nothing possessed of greater vitality than animalcule could be expected to live. The Dead Sea itself is not more barren but—there is life at Sambhur. What, asks the visitor, are those white moving masses, looking in the distance, more like a white cloud laying on the waters surface than ought else? Those, he will be answered, are flamingos, of which there are often tens of thousands on the lake. Wary, watchful birds are they, keeping well away from anything in the shape of a European, stalking with their long legs far beyond the throw of even the most modern of arms of precision. The natives, however, sometimes manage to kill them, by dropping down unawares in the early morning, or by creeping through the lake in the darkness of night; when a shot at the flock may knock over one or half-a-dozen. And in order to make quick work of it, chain shot is generally used, which certainly kills the birds, but generally so mangles the bodies, as to render the beautiful pink feathers under the wings, for which alone the birds are valuable, useless as an article of female costume. There are also other small birds about the lake, the great mystery being if they do not feed on animalcule, what they do find to feed on; and if they don't burrow in the sand, where they find a roosting place at night. But mentioning burrows in the sand leads to the recollection of another feature of the locality, not this time connected with the water, neither can we fairly say with the dry land, but with the sand of which the surrounding country is composed. In this sand are hundreds of thousands of rat holes, in which holes live as many field rats. Brown, of the colour of the sand itself, "as of the sand sandy," these little tailless animals, sit at the mouth of their holes, vanishing beneath the surface on the least alarm, very much in the manner of rabbits in a warren, of which Darwin would not be long in finding sufficient reason why the Sambhur rats should not be brothers. But what do these animals find to eat, and what still more mysterious do they find to drink? It is true they may obtain as much salt water as they please. But except animalcule, we doubt if any living thing would flourish on Sambhur brine. Neither is the scanty herbage of the monsoon sufficient to produce roots enough for the nutrition of the swarming multitudes of field mice. Unless they prey upon one another, their manner of diet must be regarded as among the things "no fellar understands." There is great labour involved in the manufacture of the immense quantities of salt annually produced. At some seasons, thousands of labourers are employed, and on an average some 500 must be in constant work. To obtain the salt, about an acre of the lake more or less is enclosed by building a wall, formed by driving stakes into the ground, and then interlacing them with bushes and filling up with mud. The enclosed water is allowed to evaporate, and the salt forms in crystals from the surface downwards. When formed, it is taken away and stored in great conical mounds, often containing many thousand maunds; and after a time becomes so hard as to require breaking with a pickaxe. One of these retaining walls is 14,553 yards, or 8½ miles long. Also an idea of the masses of stored salt will be found when it is stated that some of the heaps are as large as a moderate-sized bungalow. And it is in the neighbourhood of these heaps, where the great trafficking and bartering goes on. There all the Brinjarries assemble, bidding and chaffering for the salt, for which thousands of donkeys and pack bullocks belonging to these really "peculiar people" are waiting in the vicinity.

One of the great requirements in the manufacture of the salt is wood for the stakes forming the basis of the mud walls. To meet this want, since the British Government has assumed responsibility, thousands of young plants of the *Faras*, or whistling ash, a very quick-growing tree, have been planted; and strange to say although almost in the lake itself, the plants thrive well. All these plants have had trenches built round them, and are daily watered and guarded. Formerly, when the native States worked the salt, wood was brought from long distances, a system which it is hoped will be obviated by the plantations now in course of formation. Although so much has been recently written and indeed discovered about Sambhur and the locality, the question where the salt comes from has not been satisfactorily answered. As already mentioned, the depth of the lake is very small, and there is neither any large nullah flowing into it or out of it; none at all *out* of it as far as we understand. The surface area from which drainage occurs, into the lagoon, is also very small in comparison with the extent of water surface, while the geological nature of the bed of the lake does not solve the difficulty. After penetrating through a layer of about one-and-a-half feet in thickness of dark grey sand or black mud, a black micaceous sand is reached, which becomes gradually harder the deeper the excavation is made. In some places there is also limestone, and in others felspar, but in no instance was anything of the nature of rock salt found, which many supposed must form a stratum beneath the briny surface. Therefore we are cast back on the theory that the salt is washed by the monsoon rains from the surrounding soil, or rather sand into the lagoon. But if this be the case, how is it that the soil (which after all is but a small area) thus washed, does not become exhausted of its briny constituents? It is well known that all the soil of Marwar, and a good deal in Jeypoor also, is saline; but then all the soil of Marwar does not supply drainage area to the Sambhur lake, but only a few square miles, from which like the brook, "salt flows on for ever." We have never heard any satisfactory explanation of the mystery, and should be pleased to hear the opinion of some geological giant on the subject.

But what is that embankment seen stretching away in the far distance toward the N. N. E., like a huge serpent trailing over the plain? That is the Sambhur terminus of the Rajpootana State Railway, on which, ere another two years roll by, locomotives may be expected to shriek and yell. Only a few short months have elapsed since the contract was given to Messrs. Glover and Co. A low long bank of sand arises, stretching from Sambhur towards Jeypoor, from Jeypoor towards Ulwar, Delhi, and the far North-West. Bad sand, they say, when once "settled" makes a very good foundation for the rail, the rail which ere long is to cheapen Sambhur salt throughout both the Punjab and the North-West, which will as progress so often does, interfere with, if not utterly destroy, class interests and class privileges. For the thousands of Brinjarries who now find their livelihood in conveying salt from one part of country to the other, will on the opening of the rail, find much of their occupation gone. Poor people, they scarcely realize what is before them. They and their fathers and forefathers for generations uncounted, have obtained their living in a certain manner, but the fire devil comes, and their slow-paced donkeys, and still more slothful bullocks, are for ever driven out of the field. Asking one of these men what he would do when the rail opened, procured me a smile of unconscious arrogance in reply, at the simplicity of the sahib who could suppose that anything could supplant the Brinjarree byle. Well let them remain for a short while longer in that ignorance, which is bliss, and from which 'twere folly to be wise, by meeting misfortune half way.

But although so many subjects of interest meet the visitor to Sambhur, Sambhur would not appear a desirable place as a residence for an European. The lake must render the locality unhealthy, and from the character of the surrounding country, the hot weather must be unbearable. Heat almost beyond endurance, dust storms rolling in from the adjoining deserts, and a scanty rainfall averaging about 12 inches, are not conducive to equanimity of temper or the highest degree of physical health. Not even an abundance of salt would suffice, in the absence of good vegetables, any kind of which are a rarity at Sambhur, to secure the *mens sana in corpore sano* which it is so desirable to possess. But several Europeans of the Customs Department, headed by Mr. Adam, the Commissioner, do live in Sambhur, and not only live there, but do hard work under the Sambhur sun, and in the Sambhur brine, thus demonstrating the endurance of the Anglo-Indian whatever capacity he may be called upon to fill. This is a bird's eye view from very rough and imperfect jottings of a most important and interesting recent addition to British enterprize in India; but if anyone wishes to pursue the subject and to learn how Sambhur is now worked, they have nothing to do but to read Mr. Adam's most able and interesting papers published during the past three years, in the reports of the administration of the Inland Customs Department.

In conclusion, we give the opinion of the natives of the ilk, regarding earthquakes, not unfrequently felt in the locality. They say the world rests on the horns of a cow, and the cow rests its feet on a thousand-headed snake. When excess of sin occurs in the world, the snake aggrieved, shakes its head in despair, then the cow shakes, and then the world!

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—What we suffer by anticipation with regard to the possible architecture of the Law Courts is but of secondary consequence when compared with the actual infliotions of to-day. I refer principally to the building entitled the Royal Academy of Arts, the *façade* of which has just been exposed to the view, and, if it were possible, I would gladly add, to the admiration of the public. At this stage it would be well to inquire who is responsible for the outward manifestation of the teaching within the walls of the Academy. Preaching is but the forerunner of practice. At the Academy dinner on Saturday Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, remarked that an article in the *Quarterly Review* deals with one of the arts embraced in the scope of the Royal Academy and represents as deplorable the condition of British architecture, and he further says that he does not know whether many at the table have undergone the same disagreeable sensation in reading that article as he himself has done. This may account for his being unable to bestow one iota of praise on a building the opening of which they had in a manner met to commemorate. Now, while it may be difficult to ascertain the depth of Mr. Gladstone's sensations regarding the article, unfortunately we can but too easily imagine what his feelings may be when looking at the *façade* of a building for which to a certain extent he must be held responsible. If this work be the result of the teaching of the Academy, the sooner its learned professors suspend their labours the better. It is one thing not to have made a single step in advance, but it is another for the so-called centre of art to have sunk *per saltum* to a depth of degradation hitherto unknown. It is not only the sister art Architecture which is degraded, but it is the very art of Painting itself which must likewise suffer in the estimation of every cultivated mind; for to have permitted such a building displays on the part of the Academy an ignorance or carelessness equally reprehensible. Nobody will deny that many a giant in art is to be found in the ranks of the Royal Academicians, but it is equally clear, considering the style with which they have housed themselves and bedaubed the walls of their new building, that the majority must be as devoid of architectural knowledge or artistic feeling as the pots and pans which skirt the sky line of their new Academy.

Before noticing in detail the building under discussion, let me dwell for a moment on the aspect of architecture in general. There has, perhaps, never been an epoch richer in resources and materials of all kinds, and never a period when our public buildings absorbed so much public money as they do to-day, yet never were such sad and regrettable results produced as now. It is not of the present generation I speak, but of the present day—of the last hour. The abyss which architecture had reached before the revival was as nothing when compared to the depths to which it has now fallen. Take, for instance, the National Gallery, the late modest home of the Royal Academy—if it is without fancy it is not without unity, and the whole if we except the pepper boxes, is governed by a kind of principle which at least denotes thought and care. Take again old Burlington-house—if it be ugly the proportion of parts has not been forgotten; and it may be said of its old black boundary wall and entrance, that if they were the reverse of cheerful they were at least awe-striking and respectable; indeed, who would not give the price of the new building to see the old gate restored? But what is to be said of the present flaunting pinafore of vulgarity which now masks the ancient structure, and what will be thought of the Academy of Arts, which, without real knowledge of its lofty purpose and without the faintest approach to originality, presents to the world a building devoid of principle and beauty? What shall we say of the assurance in displaying such a building before the public, who now begin to regard with horror all that is called architecture? If the voice of the public has not yet been heard, it is because their judgment has been overborne by the authority of those whom they have hitherto regarded as masters in art. Such a building however, as the New Academy cannot long pass unchallenged.

As regards modern styles, the upside-down has long been in vogue; the outside-in has also had its run, and there now but remains to be perpetrated the inside-out. This variation, however, if not as yet perfectly developed, has not altogether escaped the attention of the architects. Look, for instance, at the ground floor windows of old Burlington-house; comparing them with the new, what do we find? The masonry of the one is repeated in the other; but service copyism in the great Academic building was out of the question, originality of conception was probably equally so. Conceive the brilliancy of the idea which took from the interior the architraves which surrounded the window linings and tacked them, with little or no variation, on the face of the exterior work, thus successfully destroying all solidity of appearance, while repeating in stone what would be appropriate only if worked in wood. To bring into juxta-position the heavy rustic Somerset-house style of arch with the flimsy architraved windows and door ways, which would look starved and ridiculous, even if seen alone in a modern Mechanics' Institute, would be an unendurable solecism in art. To add column on column, moulding on moulding, to leave no wall spaces, to cover all over with meaningless foliage, to add ornaments which are of no conceivable use except to mislead the eye and distract it from the weakness and poverty of the architectural composition, all this may satisfy the President and his Council, but it will not for long deceive the world.

Let me add that this building, while overladen with crude and metallic ornamentations, is devoid of two most essential qualities—light and shadow.

The whole work may be likened to water gruel, in which the meal and the water have positively refused to assimilate; in which the meal has assumed the form of indigestible masses, while the liquid retains much of its original thinness. The more one examines this work, the more insipid, inconsistent, and ridiculous does it appear; what is not the reproduction of academic types which have been stereotyped for years, and which it is most fatiguing to meet with again, would disgrace a rococo toy cabinet, glued together by the hundred, and sold in Venice for the delectation of English and American tourists.

The degradation of architecture is, I fear, far more serious than we have hitherto imagined, and though we have not as yet arrived at the darkest age of art reached in the days of Constantine, when the science of architecture had been lost and the mason's craft forgotten, yet when we see a building such as this composed of bits taken from half-a-dozen others, without regard to proportion, fitness, or taste, it is obvious the lowest depth again cannot be far off.

Your obedient servant,
E. WELBY PUGIN.

Victoria-house, Westminster, *May 5.*

MANCHESTER AND ART.

(*Ball Mall Gazette.*)

It is interesting to observe the close relation which has arisen between Manchester and Art. Manchester, having "raised the price of pictures" by her magnificent liberality to artists, has given an immense impetus to the painter's brush. It is, of course, satisfactory to find that cotton and imagination are not so antagonistic to each other as was generally supposed, but it is necessary to warn Manchester, who is inexperienced in these matters, that she may overdo her munificence Instead of raising cotton she may lower imagination and reduce the studio to the level of the mill. Artists may take to worshipping mammon rather than art. Already there are not wanting critics who profess to discern the glitter of gold in works which should only be illuminated by the spark of genius. It is painful to believe that what the world takes for inspiration is in reality but the love of lucre, and, after all, the alarm may be false, yet artists are only human, and Manchester cotton lords it cannot be denied offer large prices for pictures.

A SEAMAN'S STRIKE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The *Pall Mall Budget* of the 10th May says:—"A seamen's strike has taken place at Southampton. For some weeks the seamen belonging to the vessels of the several steamship companies connected with that port have been agitating for an increase of their wages, the present rate of pay, they contend, being, in consequence of the high price of provisions of all sorts, insufficient to maintain their families. It had been generally understood that if their demands were not complied with a strike would take place on Monday, but a public demonstration held by the men on Friday, the 3rd inst., when they paraded the town with banners and bands of music, precipitated matters, for the men left their several ships, without permission, to take part in the proceedings, leaving cargoes unshipped and vessels unmanned. Partial concessions had been made by the Royal Mail Company, and it was believed that the Peninsular and Oriental and Union Companies would have conceded similar terms, if these had been accepted; but the occurrence of Friday altered the whole state of affairs. Some of the men who presented themselves at the usual hour on Saturday morning to go on duty were sent away again, and there was not a seaman at work on board one of the vessels. Five of the South Western Company's vessels were to leave on Friday night, and it was feared that the mail service to the Channel Islands would be interrupted on account of the strike. However, about one hundred and fifty men were engaged at Portsmouth and other ports, and the whole of the vessels sailed at their proper time for the Channel Islands and different French ports. On Saturday the company's steamer Wolf arrived from St. Malo, and the cargo was worked out of her by porters brought down from Nine Elms. The crews of this and another ship left directly they got alongside and joined their comrades on strike. On Monday the state of feeling among the men on strike was so threatening that a body of London police were brought down to help the local authorities in preserving order. On Tuesday the Massilia, with the homeward India mails, was intercepted in the Cowes Roads, the mails and passengers transhipped and landed at Southampton, the steamer proceeding to the Thames to discharge her cargo. The superintendents of the Royal Mail, Peninsular and Oriental, and Union Steam Shipping Companies issued a joint address, stating their belief that many men were desirous of resuming work, and offering to employ them on board their ships in dock, victualling them as if in a foreign port, and taking measures for their protection. This had not much effect, and on the South Western steamers, which left on Friday with new crews, returning on Tuesday, many men immediately joined in the strike. On Wednesday, the Royal Mail Company's steamship Newa, which left on Thursday for the Brazils, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Delta, which sailed on the same day with the Eastern mails, shipped in the river crews engaged in London, conveyed to Portsmouth, and thence brought alongside in small steam tenders from Stokes Bay. About a dozen men have been committed by the borough magistrates for terms of imprisonment varying from seven days to a month, on charges of intimidation towards seamen engaged by the South Western Company, or of resisting the police."

Maravilla Cocoa.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

Maravilla Cocoa.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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must always be, rare, and the histories of our Afghan and Sepoy wars abound with instances of valuable lives lost from want of a sufficient number of scientific officers on the staff. Without taking into account the possibility of our Eastern forces having some day to encounter a Russian host, led by men trained under the prince of Military Engineers—Todleben—it is evident that the inferiority of our English troops in point of numbers must always impera-

tively require to be counterbalanced by superior science, even when acting against comparatively undisciplined troops. But our Engineer officers cannot keep up a proper knowledge of the peculiar and important duties which they are called on to perform in war, unless they are allowed some opportunities for practising them in time of peace, and for studying those changes and improvements in them which the rapid progress of military science has compelled. How this might be best accomplished can only be decided by those to whom the details of expense and service requirements are familiar; but that our project is very easy of accomplishment no one can dispute. In our opinion the simplest scheme for affording our Engineers the opportunities they require for keeping themselves posted up to date on military work would be to order every year a certain proportion, say one-fourth, of the Engineer officers in civil employ to attend a Camp of Exercise—the time so spent to be of course considered as passed on special duty, not on leave.

There is another point to which we would draw attention—the possible value of an Engineer corps wholly European. At present we have in this country a body of native Sappers and Miners who have frequently done good service and proved themselves very useful troops—as, for instance, in the Abyssinian Campaign; but we must not ignore the fact that a few years ago the greater part of the Bengal Army mutinied and used against us the military arts which we had taught them. Supposing that disaffection should again show itself, we should find that, in one respect at least, our chances of victory are immeasurably greater now than formerly, on account of all the artillery being in the hands of Europeans. Why then should we not carry out the same principle more fully, and have an Engineer force also consisting entirely of Europeans? There seems no reason why any additional expense should be incurred on this account: indeed, by judicious management it is quite possible that even a saving might be effected; for it must be taken into consideration that the companies of Royal Engineers are not ordinary infantry but picked men—some of the best foot soldiers, in fact, that the British Army can produce, and as such being each of them equal to at least two sepoys. The most ardent admirer of native troops must acknowledge the two companies (comprising 242 of such men) would be more than equal to a sepoy regiment; and when it is considered how greatly the power of artillery and infantry may be increased by the assistance of skilful Engineers, it will be concluded that one Native Infantry battalion might be reduced for each company of English Sappers sent to India, without in the slighest degree diminishing the strength of our forces for external warfare, or reducing the numbers of sepoys below the minimum requisite for the proper fulfilment of the duties of escort, guard, sentry, &c. In case of another mutiny the gain to our side, and loss to our enemies, would be enormous. To carry out the above proposal it would not be necessary actually to disband the native Sappers and Miners for they could be converted into Pioneer battalions, and take the place of a similar number of ordinary infantry, who would be done away with. Nor must the fact be overlooked that English, like native Sappers, can be usefully and profitably employed during the peace, instead of remaining a useless burden on the finances of the country, as is generally the case with troops of any other branch of the service. The advisability of keeping a larger proportion of our British regiments in the Hills, and consequently of forming new or enlarging old hill-stations, has been recognized by the Government of India, and on such works European soldiers, especially Sappers, could always be advantageously employed.

A SEAMAN'S STRIKE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The *Pall Mall Budget* of the 10th May says:—"A seamen's strike has taken place at Southampton. For some weeks the seamen belonging to the vessels of the several steamship companies connected with that port have been agitating for an increase of their wages, the present rate of pay, they contend, being, in consequence of the high price of provisions of all sorts, insufficient to maintain their families. It had been generally understood that if their demands were not complied with a strike would take place on Monday, but a public demonstration held by the men on Friday, the 3rd inst., when they paraded the town with banners and bands of music, precipitated matters, for the men left their several ships, without permission, to take part in the proceedings, leaving cargoes unshipped and vessels unmanned. Partial concessions had been made by the Royal Mail Company, and it was believed that the Peninsular and Oriental and Union Companies would have conceded similar terms, if these had been accepted; but the occurrence of Friday altered the whole state of affairs. Some of the men who presented themselves at the usual hour on Saturday morning to go on duty were sent away again, and there was not a seaman at work on board one of the vessels. Five of the South Western Company's vessels were to leave on Friday night, and it was feared that the mail service to the Channel Islands would be interrupted on account of the strike. However, about one hundred and fifty men were engaged at Portsmouth and other ports, and the whole of the vessels sailed at their proper time for the Channel Islands and different French ports. On Saturday the company's steamer Wolf arrived from St. Malo, and the cargo was worked out of her by porters brought down from Nine Elms. The crews of this and another ship left directly they got alongside and joined their comrades on strike. On Monday the state of feeling among the men on strike was so threatening that a body of London police were brought down to help the local authorities in preserving order. On Tuesday the Massilia, with the homeward India mails, was intercepted in the Cowes Roads, the mails and passengers transhipped and landed at Southampton, the steamer proceeding to the Thames to discharge her cargo. The superintendents of the Royal Mail, Peninsular and Oriental, and Union Steam Shipping Companies issued a joint address, stating their belief that many men were desirous of resuming work, and offering to employ them on board their ships in dock, victualling them as if in a foreign port, and taking measures for their protection. This had not much effect, and on the South Western steamers, which left on Friday with new crews, returning on Tuesday, many men immediately joined in the strike. On Wednesday, the Royal Mail Company's steamship Newa, which left on Thursday for the Brazils, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Delta, which sailed on the same day with the Eastern mails, shipped in the river crews engaged in London, conveyed to Portsmouth, and thence brought alongside in small steam tenders from Stokes Bay. About a dozen men have been committed by the borough magistrates for terms of imprisonment varying from seven days to a month, on charges of intimidation towards seamen engaged by the South Western Company, or of resisting the police."

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